MAY, 1789. THE NUMB. 3077.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

Charles Ciſt, *Printer*,

In Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; alſo to be had of the principal Bookſellers in town---*(Price Two Shillings)*

LUCY SAMPSON;

Or, the UNHAPPY HEIRESS,

A *TRAGEDY*---In FIVE ACTS,

Tranſlated from the German,

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the READER.

THE Tragedy of LUCY SAMPSON was written by Mr. Leſſing, late director of the theatre at Hamburg. This tranſlation was attempted at the requeſt of a friend; and the many virtuous ſentiments and excellent leſſons of morality it contains will apologize for its being offered to the public. To young ladies it may afford uſeful inſtruction, and will, from the nature of the diſtreſs, be particularly intereſting to them. An elegant writer, well acquainted with the human heart, has obſerved, That the affection of a father to his daughter unites extreme ſenſibility with the utmoſt delicacy; and this ſentiment is, no doubt, in a great degree reciprocal. The original certainly has merit, and will be read with delight and improvement by thoſe who underſtand the language. I have endeavoured to render it equally acceptable in its new dreſs. If in this I have failed, I muſt claim the indulgence of the candid reader; his diſappointment will certainly be leſs than mine. Thoſe who read for the purpoſe of diſcovering faults will not be diſpleaſed, if relieved from the trouble of creating them. I have aimed at avoiding too literal a tranſlation, without venturing to depart from the ſenſe of the author, except in a very few inſtances. Changing the name of one of the principal characters, and ſoftening ſome expreſſions, are amongſt the greateſt liberties I have taken.

Philadelphia, May 9, 1789. The TRANSLATOR.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

JOHN FRY,

At his STORE in Third, near Arch-ſtreet,

A complete Aſſortment of

Printed Cottons and *Iriſh Linens.*

Amongſt his printed goods are elegant full Chintz, at *four Shillings* per yard, and other ſorts in proportion, for CASH. ‡

Seth & Iſaac Willis,

At their STORE in Front and Water-ſtreets, firſt door below the Drawbridge---

HAVE FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS,

MADEIRA, Liſbon, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Claret	WINES.	Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado	SUGARS.
Jamaica Spirits.		Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea	TEAS.
Weſt India and New England	RUM.	Pepper.	
Brandy.		Alſpice.	
Gin.		Mace.	
Anniſeed Cordial, and Snakeroot ditto.		Cinnamon.	
Molaſſes.		Nutmegs.	
Coffee.		Cloves.	
Chocolate.		Figs.	
Indigo.		Raiſins.	
Cotton.		Prunes.	
Writing and Wrapping	PAPER.	Sugar Candy.	
Whet-ſtones.		Citron.	
Sweet Oil.		Muſtard.	
Almonds.		Starch.	
Rice.		Snuff and Tobacco.	
Seives aſſorted.		Flints.	
Corks.		Barley.	
Ginger.		Madder.	
Chalk.		Copperas.	
Candles, mould and dipt.		Allom.	
Soap caſtile white and brown.		Alſpice.	
Wine and Cyder	VINEGAR.	Brimſtone.	
		Powder and Shot.	
		Bed Cords and Lacing.	
		Plough Lines.	
		Traces, &c. &c.	

THE Members of the *Library Company of Philadelphia* are requeſted to attend a general meeting, to be held at the Company's Rooms in the Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the firſt of June next, at *three o'clock* in the afternoon, to conſider the propriety of procuring a lot, erecting a ſuitable building for the Library, and diſpoſing of ſome of the property of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,

May 9, 1789. WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

The Copartnerſhip of

Pragers, Liebaert, & Co.

Being expired this day,

ALL perſons who have demands on, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement. PRAGERS, & Co.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

GOLD and ſilver watches, japanned clock faces, caſt clock work, ſilver-ſmiths drawing plates and ſhears, ſurveyors chains, pocket compaſſes, ſteel magnets, black lead pots and crucibles, pumice and rotten ſtones, emery, Turkey oil ſtones. Alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and files, with materials of every kind neceſſary in that buſineſs. †

Drugs and Medicines,

WITH A VARIETY OF

Shop Furniture, Phials, *&c. &c.*

Juſt arrived in the Pigou, Capt. Sutton, from London, and the Birmingham, Capt. Kerr, from Briſtol,

And for Sale, at very moderate Prices, by

Townſend Speakman,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

At the Bell and Dragon, four doors below the Friends Meeting-Houſe, on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet,

Jeſuits-bark, Camphor, Cantharides, Jallap, Senna, Rheubarb, *&c.*

On very low terms by the quantity.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Put up for ſea or the uſe of families in the country, with proper directions, and Phyſicians Preſcriptions faithfully prepared.

Such as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on ſtrict attention being paid to their orders, and his beſt endeavours to give them entire ſatisfaction. § 6w.

A FARM *wanted on rent.*

ANY perſon having a farm to rent in any of the old counties of this ſtate, may hear of a tenant for ſeveral years, by applying to the printers hereof. There muſt be a dwelling-houſe with four or five rooms, and a kitchen---alſo a barn and two or three hundred acres of land.

May 12, 1789. T f.

Allen-town, Northampton county, May 6, 1789.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

LAST night was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, EIGHTY POUNDS in Money, including five Bank Notes each of TWENTY DOLLARS. Whoever takes up the Thief or Thieves, and ſecures him or them in any goal, ſo that he or they may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and FIVE POUNDS for the Money, or in proportion for any part thereof, delivered to † ADAM DESHLER.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Weſt Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Bradford, containing 116 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of William Clark, Thomas Thornborough, John Young and others. Taken in execution, as the eſtate of Abraham Ford, and to be ſold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the ſecond day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing 213 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Robert Burnes, James Dyſart, John Taylor and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Hugh M'Guire, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, containing 175 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of Samuel Henderſon, James Sterrett, John Elliot and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Dan. Griffith, Eſquire, and to be ſold, by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Cheſter county, April 25, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and two Tracts or Parcels of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, containing in the whole 156 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands now or late of John Thompſon, Samuel Blair, David Kennedy and others, taken in execution as the eſtate of Samuel Love, and to be ſold, by

† EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Newtown, April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendikioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d day of May next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, and tract of 150 acres of land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, witin one mile of Newtown, bounded by lands of Gerardus Wynkoop, Henry Wynkoop, Eſqrs. Abraham Dubois, and Neſhaminy creek; There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables and other out buildings, ſeveral ſprings of excellent water, two apple orchards and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of excellent meadow, and more may be made, great part of which is rich bottom on ſaid creek, the remainder beautifully watered by never failing ſprings, the whole is in with beſt kinds of graſs, moſtly timothy, 25 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared land of a good quality, divided into four fields. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property late of William Hibbs, deceaſed, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Newton, May 4, 1789.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 4th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. on the premiſes, a certain Tract of 225 acres and 61 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. of land, ſituate in Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard London, Samuel Morris, & Co. Arthur Irwin, John Chapman, John Niff and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold, as the property of Chriſtopher Sigafous, by JACOB BENNETT, Sheriff.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 8.

There appears now abundant evidence that the accounts which have been exhibited in the London papers of the diſtreſſes among the peaſantry, &c. in Old France, owing to the failure of the crop of grain, were by no means chimerical. The French ports in Hiſpaniola have been for ſome time paſt ſo very ſcantily ſupplied with flour, that the wants of the inhabitants have become too urgent to admit of longer delay.---On the firſt of this month an ordinance was publiſhed by the government at Port-au-Prince, permitting the free importation, by veſſels of any nation whatever, of bread and flour, to every port in St. Domingo under that government, for the full term of three months.

Through the ſame channel which furniſhes the above information we learn, that by the laſt accounts received from Bourdeaux, bread was ſelling in that town at 12 ſous per lb. and that ſeven ſhips laden with flour had been totally loſt, during a ſevere ſtorm, in the river Garonne.

April 18. The good folks on the continent have at length awakened from their ſupineneſs, and the ſtern God of War again wields his iron ſceptre in the plains of Contention. The ambitious Empreſs, no doubt flushed with her late ſucceſs, has refuſed the mediation of Pruſſia, and the ſublime Porte, equally unconcerned for the event, has alſo rejected the interpoſition of Spain. From this, it ſhould ſeem Britain will get ſome how or other engaged in the conflict, thro' her engagements with Pruſſia and the Dutch.

BOSTON, May 8.

Our warmeſt and moſt heartfelt congratulations attend our friends and the public, upon the final and perfect organization of the Fœderal Government, by the acceptance of his Excellency the Preſident, with the ſolemnities preſcribed by the Conſtitution. His replies to the various addreſſes of his fellow-citizens do the higheſt honor to his character, in the complex view of a citizen and a ſtateſman; it being difficult to determine, whether he appears moſt engaging in the amiable diſplay of his feelings as a man, or of his virtues as a patriot.---Whenever General Waſhington is to act, the world has been long in the expectation of no ordinary procedure:---But, raiſed as has been the idea of his merits on paſt occaſions, his preſent conduct exceeds even the wiſhes of his moſt ſanguine admirers. His diſintereſted refuſal of all pecuniary conſiderations during the continuance of his office muſt prove to demonſtration, that the motives which impelled him to the field, in defence of his country, have not ceaſed to operate. It is by this conduct that he will be immortalized by the eſteem and affections of his grateful countrymen. Patriotiſm appears no longer a dream---and the diſintereſted ſpirit of Waſhington gives new luſtre to the dignity of human nature. How ſhall we expreſs our ſenſations, not only for his unparalleled generoſity, but for the mild, conciliatory ſentiments which adorn every ſentence in his introductory addreſs to the Congreſs of theſe States.---To do full juſtice to his merit, the laurels which ſhould entwine his brow ſhould be plucked from the garden of Eden, by the hand of Virtue.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Sept. 10, 1788.

"The Engliſh, it is ſaid, are at war with ſome of Tippoo Saib's family; but the people here are in ſuch perfect ſlavery and ſubjection, that no particular information can be obtained. I ſaw large quantities of military ſtores and troops embarked from this place, with the utmoſt diſpatch.

"Three large ſhips, filled with troops, ſailed five days paſt; but nothing has tranſpired ſince."

Extracts of letters from Boſton, April 29.

"Yeſterday there was a conſiderable ſeizure of goods *run* in from Philadelphia, ſilks, calicoes, &c. in bread caſks; as alſo a quantity of Sugars, for ſhort entry.

"There will be great vigilance to detect ſmuggling when the Federal acts are in force--- you may depend on it."

May 14. On Mr. Bland's introducing the ſubject of amendments, the fifth inſtant, ſome very intereſting debates enſued, the purport of which was----On one hand it was obſerved, that the application of the ſtate of Virginia was made with a view of obtaining amendments, agreeably to the fifth article of the conſtitution: that although the addreſs of Virginia had been tranſmitted to the ſeveral legiſlatures, but few of them had thought proper to coincide with that ſtate---That it would be giving the addreſs due conſideration, to refer it to a committee of the whole, to be taken up at the time aſſigned for the houſe to conſider amendments, of which notice had been given yeſterday---That the addreſs was from a reſpectable ſtate, and merited an equal compliment at leaſt, with other applications that had already been referred to the committee---That although this addreſs might ſtand alone, yet it might be of weight in the deciſions of the committee---That it reſted on the baſis of its own merits, and could not, in the nature of its operation, if committed, contravene the ſpirit of the conſtitution---That it was a ſtanding rule of the houſe, that they ſhould go into a committee of the whole every day; there appeared to be a propriety in the commitment.

In reply, it was obſerved,---That although the application was undoubtedly from the moſt reſpectable quarter, yet it appeared to be more proper that it ſhould lie on the table, for the information of the members---That when a ſufficient number of ſimilar applications ſhould be made, it might conſtitutionally come before Congreſs---That it ought to be treated with due reſpect--- but that Congreſs had no deliberative voice, with reſpect to calling a convention, agreeable to the application---That when two thirds of the ſtates ſhould apply, they were bound to call one---That it would not be paying proper reſpect to Virginia, to commit the application to a body which was not competent to deliberate or decide upon it----That as the Houſe had been led to conſider the fourth Monday of the preſent month as the time aſſigned to go into the conſideration of amendments, then would be a proper ſeaſon to bring forward the application---That it would be paying proper reſpect to it, to enter it on the journals: this was therefore acceded to, with the addition, that it ſhould be put upon the files in the clerk's office.

Sunday arrived his Britannic Majeſty's Packet, Tankerville, Capt. Bell, in which came paſſengers Francis Van Berkel, Eſq; reſident from their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands, to the United States; and Mrs. Church, daughter of the Hon. Philip Schuyler.

Extract from the regiſters of the ſupreme council of St. Domingo, dated April 1, 1789.

"From this day to the 30th of June next, the owners and Captains of foreign veſſels, now riding in the free ports of this colony, are allowed to fetch from foreign ones, flour and biſcuit, providing themſelves, previous to their departure, with proper clearances from the Bureaus of Entrepot eſtabliſhed in thoſe free

ports to which they must necessarily return; those two articles will be equally admitted in bottoms coming directly from foreign ports, as well as every other enumerated in the 2d section of his Most Christian Majesty's arret, dated August 3d, 1784.

"Flour and biscuit will be subjected to a duty of 1 per cent. and government being determined to adhere strictly to the rules prescribed by the aforesaid arret, concerning the importation and exportation of prohibited articles, prudence will, of course, point out to the shippers of wheat and flour the danger of introducing any other. *Office of the Consulat of France.*"

New-York, May 7, 1789.

The brig America, Captain Matthew Lawler, from Philadelphia, arrived at Batavia the 5th of October, 1788.

A late letter from Canada mentions the death of Brigadier General HOPE, Lieutenant Governor of that province, which happened on the 13th of April.

On the evening of the 22d of March, was found dead in his room, Mr. William Brown, of Quebec, Printer, aged about 50; he conducted the business in that province 25 years, and is supposed to have amassed from six to eight thousand pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 20.

The season for summer goods being now at hand, it is hoped the friends of American manufactures will not forget the excellent brown and white thread and cotton hosiery made here, known by the name of GERMANTWON STOCKINGS. They are cheaper, and much more lasting than those of any nation in Europe.

The laudable example exhibited last year by persons of all circumstances, and in all situations, in wearing THE TWILLED AND PLAIN JEANS AND FUSTIANS MADE AT THE PHILADELPHIA FACTORY, we trust will be renewed this season. These articles may now be constantly procured at the stores of Messrs. *Wood & Thornly*, near the Fountain Inn, Chesnut-street, of Messrs. *Mendenhall & Cope*, in Second-street, opposite Christ-church, and at the factory in Market-street. Also cotton sheetings, fancy stripes for waistcoats, coarse linens, &c.

Arrived at Baltimore, for the purpose of establishing the printing of cotton and linen cloths and paper hangings, Messrs. COLAY, CHARDON AND ORINARD. It is uncertain in what place these gentlemen will fix themselves, but, wherever it shall be, their success is most earnestly to be wished, and amounts to a certainty. They have been regularly bred and employed in that business in the city of Nantz, in France, where the art of callico and paper hanging printing is improved beyond any part of Europe. The importation of printed linens and cottons into the United States is estimated at sixty-five thousand pounds annually, besides which there are very large quantities of paper hangings made.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 9.

"The friends of your country are very anxious to know the operations of your federal system, in order to be able to oppose the general opinion that prevails, of your people being impatient under good government, and unwilling to be controuled by legislative authority.

"The election of General Washington to the Presidential Chair, and the expected choice of Mr. Adams as Vice-President, will have an auspicious tendency. Europe, as well as America, concur in the praises due to that great and good man, and are well convinced, that nothing which can degrade your national character, or diminish your national consequence, will ever meet with his assent.

"Mr. Adams, by being employed in the diplomatic line in England and Holland, must have had the best opportunities of making observations on the politics of Europe, as well as on the internal systems of polity and public credit, which have aggrandized these nations, and rendered them so conspicuous for their resources. Such knowledge must be of eminent service to you, in your arrangements of finance.

"I am happy to observe, that our opinions on the subject of the United States are already essentially changed---they are no longer treated with that supercilious contempt, which their former insufficiency of government, and disunion of sentiments, gave too much reason to justify.

"Your situation and resources entitle you to hold a high rank amongst the powers of the world. If your government is well administered, you will soon feel your consequence."

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Gordon, to his friend in this city, dated Boston, May 4.

"I embrace this opportunity to forward you a few lines, acquainting you with my misfortunes, and the cause of my being here. I was induced last fall to take the command of the ship Alexander, bound from London to Gibraltar, and from thence to Charleston. When I arived at Charleston, finding it impossible to procure a freight there, I determined to proceed to New-York, in hopes of loading there, for some port in Europe. Four days after I left Charleston, our ship sprung a leak, so that the water gained on us very fast, with both pumps going, and bailing at the same time; and had not a brig providentially appeared to our relief, we could not possibly have kept her above water, so as to gain the shore, being worn out with fatigue of pumping. We were all received on board the brig. When we left the Alexander, the water was up to the beam-ends. We were carried into Casco-Bay by our preserver, and were all hands treated with the utmost humanity and generosity there; the crew were all provided for by the inhabitants, without expence, until we found an opportunity to this place, were we came with intention to proceed to England."

The freshes this spring have brought down the Delaware a great number of boats and rafts, loaded with a variety of produce---Among them were two belonging to Mr. Jesse Dickison, of Montgomery county, New-York State, 14 miles north of Pennsylvania, and 200 by water from Philadelphia. They contained 60,000 feet of boards. This navigation, if improved, as the depending bill purposes, will be highly beneficial to the improvement of this city, and the foreign trade of Pennsylvania.

AT a meeting of a number of the freemen of the county of Franklin, at the dwelling-house of John M'Lene, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolutions entered into by a majority of the assembly, in order to bring about the calling of a convention, for the purpose of altering the constitution of this state----Joseph Irwin in the chair. The business being opened, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the chairman directed to sign the same.

Resolved, That this meeting do highly disapprove of the proceedings of the majority of the assembly above referred to; as the measure proposed by them, in our opinion, is calculated to destroy the liberties of the people, disturb the peace of community, and introduce anarchy and confusion, as it would have a tendency to loosen the bands of society, throw the people into a state of nature, and so destroy the present government, put an end to all the powers thereof, and stop all proceedings and operations under it: Such a dissolution of government would be attended with consequences which we dread, but cannot forsee.

Resolved, That our representatives in assembly were not only never entrusted with the power of altering the constitution of this commonwealth, or adopting any measure for that purpose; but, on the contrary, were under the solemnity of an oath, "Not to do any thing, directly or indirectly, that would be prejudicial or injurious to the constitution or government thereof, as established by the convention;" which obligation (notwithstanding its solemnity) appears to us to have either been forgotten or despised by the majority in the present case.

Resolved, That this meeting do highly approve of the conduct of the minority in the assembly, in that they opposed the pernicious measure proposed and entered into by the majority, and likewise entering their protests and publishing their reasons against the same.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a remonstrance against the proposition for calling a convention ought to be prepared and propagated.

Resolved, That James M'Dowell and James M'Calmont be a committee to prepare and bring in a draft of a remonstrance to be laid before this meeting forthwith, for their approbation.

Signed, JOSEPH IRWIN, Chairman.

On Saturday the 9th inst. departed this life, after a short illness, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BIDDLE, of this city. The following Monday her remains were carried from her son's house, James Biddle, Esquire, in Chesnut-street, to Whitemarsh township, attended by her friends and relatives, and there interred in the family burying-ground.

She was affectionate, ardently affectionate---liberal and benevolent in her sentiments, chearful and gay in her disposition and temper, sociable and agreeable in her conversation and company, averse to dissimulation of every species; added to all, she possessed the advantages of a clear and intelligent understanding, and was favoured with an uninterrupted enjoyment of health, till she reached a period of life in which years are truly venerable.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1789.

Mr. Gerry, from the committee appointed to prepare a bill prescribing the mode of collecting the revenue, introduced a temporary law, which was read, and a hundred copies ordered to be printed for the House.

Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina, at this moment came in, and informed the House, that the President was ready to receive their address. The House immediately rose, and, following the Speaker, attended the President in the room adjoining, where the following address was presented by the Speaker, in the name of the House.

The ADDRESS *of the* HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *to* *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE representatives of the People of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem---you have often received tokens of their affection---you now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because, the truest honour, of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest People on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons, from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave for ever---But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy, which welcomes you to your station, and we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction, with which an ardent love for your fellow-citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American People through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of Republican Liberty; and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of Legislation, founded on the principles of an honest policy and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the Constitution will receive all the attention demanded by its importance; and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the Executive Department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic services, which have been amply fullfiled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts; and we verily believe, that among the millions we represent there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplication for the blessings of Heaven on our Country; and that we add our own for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of her citizens.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

To which the PRESIDENT *returned the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate address produces emotions which I know not how to express. I feel that my past endeavors in the service of my country are far over-paid by its goodness: and I fear much, that my future ones may not fulfil your kind anticipation.---All that I can promise is, that they will be invaribly directed by an honest and ardent zeal.---Of this resource, my heart assures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to co-operate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved Country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

After this, the President retiring, the members of the House returned to their seats.

A motion which was laid on the table the fourth instant, respecting a request to the President, that he would procure an estimate of exports and imports, entries and clearances from the several states in the union, for twelve months previous to the fourth of March last, was taken up, and after sundry amendments, one of which was, appointing a committee to attend to the business, the motion was adopted.

MONDAY, May 11, 1789.

A message from the Senate, purporting that they had appointed a committee to join with such committee as the House may appoint, to confer upon the subject of a title which may be proper to give to the President of the United States, was read------

Upon which Mr. Parker moved, that a resolution should be adopted to this effect--That the House could not concur with the Senate, having already decided upon the subject unanimously.

Mr. Page supported the motion; he was fully of opinion, that by the constitution the House had neither a right to suggest or propose any thing upon the subject: He considered it as anti-republican, and apprehended great evils would result from the measure, should Congress take any steps in it: He conceived that the real honor and dignity of the government did not consist in, or depend upon titles, and that he had had his feelings hurt, when he heard gentlemen address the members of that House by the stile of "The Honorable Member:" He thought that the House had already fully and explicitly declared its sentiments, in the report of a former committee, and was sorry to have the subject again introduced.

Mr. Tucker was in sentiment with Mr. Page, but observed further, that he had always been opposed to the appointment of any committee in the first of the business; and was equally averse from taking it up now: The constitution was expresly against any titles whatever: The introduction of them would bring us back to monarchy, and would justify what had been said upon the constitution by its enemies. What could be the design of the Senate? Did General Washington wish for a title? Did he fight for this? By no means. Real dignity consists not in these distinctions: Titles bring equipage, etiquette, parade, &c. to support these, liberty must be sacrificed; and from sustaining the character of independent *freemen*, we shall degenerate into servility; we shall no longer be men; we shall depreciate into apes; a baseness of imitation. Mr. Tucker concluded, by wishing the subject might be dismissed.

Mr. Turnbull moved for a committee, to enquire into the difference which appeared in the votes of the two Houses, upon the report of the joint committee upon this subject, as now held out in the message from the Senate.

Mr. Burk was opposed to any further proceeding in the business, except it was to express their entire disapprobation; and to that purpose, he proposed a resolution against the introduction of any title, more especially all imitation of European stiles, or titles, whether given to Emperors, Kings, Princes, or any other dignitaries whatever.

Mr. Madison was in opinion with the gentlemen opposed to a title; he was not, however, for summary proceedings with the message of the Senate; he urged the propriety of a decent and respectful attention to it upon a variety of principles, and then observed, that he could not see the use or advantage of adopting titles, that it was evident that they did not confer power or influence; many of the poorest and most insignificant states had assumed the most pompous and high sounding titles; what greater or more lofty title could be assumed, than that of "High Mightinesses?" a stile almost bordering upon impiety; what real advantages had been derived from it? Had even it sanctioned the idea? titles he considered as unconstitutional and contrary to the general sentiments of the people. Should it be determined to adopt them, we must either borrow or create; old ones we should find inapplicable, and they would be considered as servile imitations, and new ones, he feared, would be absurd and ridiculous. The true dignity of a republican government, he considered as independent of titles; he hoped that gentlemen would not discover any warmth upon the occasion; had no doubt but the same unanimity would now be shown as before upon this question, and he was therefore in favor of a committee of conference.

Mr. White was opposed to the appointment of a committee of conference, and supposed it best to put a period to any further discussion, by informing the Senate, that the House had already determined on the question, by unanimously adopting the report of the joint committee upon this subject.

Mr. Sherman supposed there would be an impropriety in appointing a committee, unless the House should first rescind their former vote; he thought that to make the journals appear consistent, this was a previous question.

Mr. Jackson observed, that although he was as much opposed to titles and distinctions as any gentlemen whatever, he thought however that there was a propriety in appointing a committee of conference, that the result being known, might prevent the publication of ridiculous and absurd contradictions and titles in the news-papers, which had a tendency to bring the government into contempt.

Mr. Madison thought that Mr. Sherman's ideas were not just; he supposed that a committee might be appointed with as much propriety in the present case as in any other, and assigned a variety of reasons to prove, that the subject was open to discussion, and that every dictate of policy and sound judgment pointed out the expediency of paying all possible respect and attention to the communications of the Senate.

Mr. Seney expressed his mind fully in opposition to a committee, as he considered the measure fruitless, and occasioned a loss of time---wished that Mr. Parker's motion might be adopted, and an end put to the business.

Mr. Clymer was opposed to the conferring of titles; observed, that the most impotent nations assumed the most pompous addresses---that they were not indicative of power and influence was evident from facts, for when the Kings of England had only the title of *Highness*, their prerogative was much greater than it had been since under that of Most Sacred Majesty. He differed however from gentlemen, who supposed that the people were averse to distinctions. It was evident, he said, from a variety of facts, that they had a powerful predilection for them, and this propensity he thought should be counteracted and checked.

Mr. Page observed, that titles naturally led to honors and distinctions not founded always on merit, until in time the supreme executive comes to be considered as the fountain of honor. Inducing a train of consenquences derogatory to the dignity of a freeman.

Mr. Lee moved that the previous question should be taken in words to the following effect---Whether the House would now proceed to consider the subject of the message from the Senate? this passed in the affirmative.

A variety of motions were then introduced, and the one from Mr. Turnbull was adopted to the following effect---That a committee be appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, upon the difference which appears in the votes of the two Houses, upon the evidence in report of the joint committee, upon the question respecting titles, the vote of the Senate, appointing a committee to take up the same subject upon quite opposite principles.

This motion being adopted, Mr. Madison, Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Page, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Benson were appointed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, when the impost bill was taken up, Mr. Gerry proposed that six cents on molasses should be struck out, and two inserted---This produced a debate, in which Mr. Ames and Mr. Madison were the principal speakers, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote upon the proposition.

TUESDAY, May 12, 1789.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The impost bill was taken up, and the debate upon the duty of six cents on molasses was resumed.

Speeches upon this occasion were similar to those which had been made upon the previous discussion of the subject; many of the former ideas in favor of a reduction of the duty were amplified, and substitution of an excise on rum and other spirits distilled in the country was contended for---on this side of the question the speakers were, Messrs. Ames, Gerry and Goodhue, their observations were closed by a proposition to strike out six cents, and leave a blank for the sum to be annexed---The speakers on the other side were, Messrs. Madison, Fitzsimons and Sherman---This part of the question had equal justice done to it, and the vote on the above proposition being taken, it passed in the affirmative.

It was then moved, that the blank should be filled with five cents; this, after some further debate, passed in the affirmative, by a vote of 25 to 23.

A message from the Senate was at this stage of the business announced, when the committee rose. The purport of this message was, that the Senate concurred with the House in the appointment of a committee, to confer with a committee of the

Senate upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the report of a joint committee, upon the subject of titles proper to be annexed to the President and Vice-President.---The Speaker having left the chair, the House, in committee of the whole, continued the consideration of the impost bill, when the several articles, from melasses to teas inclusive, were read and accepted in committee. In the bill, hyson tea was substituted in lieu of superior green tea.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1789.

Mr. Thatcher presented a petition from the inhabitants of Portland, in the state of Massachusetts, complaining of the high duty on melasses.

The House then went into a committee on the revenue bill.

China, earthen and stone ware, looking glasses, and brushes were added to the list of enumerated articles under a duty of seven and an half per cent. and salt petre was exempted from duty.

Mr. Parker moved to insert in the bill a clause, having a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

On this motion some debate ensued. The gentlemen from South-Carolina and Georgia opposed it, on the ground of its being partial---They contended that it would fall heavily and opressively on those states, particularly on Georgia, and would be too odious to be endured----It would operate as a direct tax, which was impolitic at this time----Others, who were in favor of the tax, contended, that there was an impropriety in introducing such a clause in this bill, because it is foreign to the true nature of the bill. It was mixing human beings with goods, wares and merchandizes in an improper manner---They thought it would be a proper subject for a distinct bill.

The motion was supported upon general principles----It was said, that it was the prevailing expectation that some measure should be entered into by the general government against the slave trade----That the constitution itself was calculated upon this idea----and that unless such a measure was taken, it would be supposed that instead of discouraging, it was meant tacitly to countenance this disgraceful trafic---On the ground of policy, as well as humanity, it was contended, that the duty ought to be imposed, and that it would tend to the real advantage of those very states, who most strongly opposed it.----Their national policy was deeply concerned in the abolition of slavery----The practice was pernicious in a political and moral view, and tended exceedingly to diminish their relative strength and importance.

Mr. Parker at length however withdrew his motion, in order to introduce a separate bill for the purpose of laying this tax.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1789.

The House went into a committee on the revenue bill.

Mr. Smith (Maryland) made a motion, which was seconded by Mr. Parker to allow a discount from the duties imposed upon goods imported in American ships. [This occasioned considerable debate] The motion was carried by 30 against 16, and the question on the rate of the discount was carried in favor of 10 per cent.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported, and the House ordered the same to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Madison from the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the subject of titles, reported, that the committee of the Senate would, for the present address the President under the same stile and title as the House of Representatives had given him.

Directions *for breeding* Silk-Worms,

Extracted from a letter from Georgia.

FINDING that a laudable design is in agitation amongst your people, to promote the culture of silk, I was willing to throw in my mite by giving some directions how to proceed in that undertaking, having for several years been superintendent to the filature here; and it may be necessary to premise that the following rules are calculated for the meridian of this place.

The obstacles to the culture of silk in Georgia are many and great, but Pennsylvania, I am informed, is more fortunate in this respect, and as her inhabitants are numerous, every incentive to promote industry amongst them must be praise-worthy. Any essay to introduce new manufactures cannot fail becoming of public utility; for thereby the drone is excited to labour, and new vigour is added to the industrious. The prospect of gain carries along with it a stimulating energy, and it must be a dull soul indeed that is not influenced by it. It is to be ardently wished, that the public would on all such occasions support every well weighed new enterprize. And as I hope that the scheme for introducing the silk culture in the middle states will prove highly beneficial, to the inhabitants, as well as to the union, I shall therefore proceed to lay down such rules as I practised while retained in the service of the filature. But before I enter upon this subject, I must observe, that although I have read a good many books that treat upon the silk culture, I have found that most of them, in prorortion as they deviated from nature and experience, have become blind guides. Should we, in Georgia, take Miller to conduct our gardens, and Mortimer our husbandry, and implicitly follow their rules (though both men of good sense, and whose labours are very useful to the climate for which they are calculated) we should find ourselves egregiously disappointed.

But, to proceed---------

The first thing necessary to be provied, for carrying on this valuable culture, is food. The leaves of the Italian mulberry tree are what they are the fondest of, produces the best silk. These trees are, with us, of a quick growth, neither delighting in swamps, or rank ground; the town of Savannah is built upon an heap of sand, and yet they thrive very well.

The next thing to be provided, is good eggs. I have ever preferred those from Portugal, to the Italian seed. They produce a ball like a ground-nut, well covered with silk. It is true, that this sort, as well as the rest, will in a few years, degenerate and become, in a little time, very bad; but this is easily prevented by exchanging the seed with a somewhat distant place every year.

For hatching the eggs, take the following simple method, which has seldom failed us. So soon as the weather begins to grow warm (which generally happens some time in February * or March) and the buds of the mulberry tree are observed to put forth, the eggs should be exposed to the air,† which, by its effect, promotes their hatching. When they begin to hatch (which will be soon after sun-rising, and for three or four hours after) some of the tender leaves or buds of the mulberry, plucked with the stems, should be lightly scattered upon the eggs, which in a little time will be covered with the infant brood. As soon as the leaves are well charged with worms, they should be removed by the stem, to a paper with the edges turned up; when the eggs should be supplied with fresh leaves; which, as they are covered, are to be removed as before, until the hatching is over. They will at first require but a small space; but as they increase in growth, their lodgments must be enlarged; and therefore after the casting off their skins, or moulting‡, they should be removed to a larger lodging, if the first is too confined.

Cleanliness is the delight of this valuable insect; therefore, care should be taken to have their dung temoved from under them, as soon as a quantity appears. The method practised in removing them from their eggs, may still be continued (in removing them from their litter) until after the third or fourth stage or moulting, when they may be conveniently removed with the fingers. All noxious smells should be kept distant from them: severe cold and intensive hot weather are equally hurtful: fire in the room will remedy the one, and air will relieve the other. Care should be taken to preserve them from rats, mice, pismires, spiders, cock-roaches, &c. which are their natural enemies.

Their food should be given to them free from wet, otherwise it will destroy them. In time of heavy rains, or even moderate showers, the leaves should be dried between two linen cloths, before they are given to the worms. The proper time for gathering the leaves, is between sun-rising and setting, that they may be free from dews.

With respect to houses for raising these creatures, 'tis not necessary to be very particular. Some of our people have had very good success in huts; some in rooms which serve them for kitchen, parlour, and bed-chamber; others raise them in garrets, either upon boards raised from the floor, or even upon the bare floor. I have observed, that a very little nicety and care has sometimes obtained the desired end.

With respect to feeding the worms; their food should be administered to them early in the morning, and as often as they have finished their former food.

I repeat it---Unclean food, bad air, heavy rains or great heats, and offensive smells, are the causes that bring destruction upon them; and, therefore, whatever of these can, should be prevented.

When the worms become transparent, forsake their food, and keep their now bright heads constantly erected, bushes should be placed among them,* (having been cut sometime before, that the leaves might have time to shrivel) observing to give the worms sufficient room to work, for if too many are crouded together, then two, three, and sometimes four will club together to make a cone, and will produce bad silk, and of course of an inferior price.

In three days they will have finished their ball; in which they remain, and undergo a kind of temporary death, for the space of fourteen days, if the weather does not prove too hot, for in that case they will change to a moth fly in ten, and eat their way through the cone; therefore care should be taken to prevent it.---There are three different methods in practice for killing the worm in the ball; the most simple and easy is, by the heat of the sun, provided the weather is favourable; to accomplish which spread your cocoons on dishes or boards, not very thick, and expose them to the strongest heat of the sun for two or three days, which seldom fails to kill the worm; but if the weather should prove cloudy or very cool, the heat of the sun may not be sufficient; in that case the most eligible way is, by baking them in an oven, after the bread is drawn, in dishes or baskets, taking care that the oven be not so hot as to burn or scorch the silk; after which spread them on a dry cool floor until it is convenient to wind off the silk.

If any cocoons are to be saved for seed against the next season, as many males as females should be chosen. The male is known by making its ball sharp-pointed at one end, and the female round at each end.§ The cocoons for seed should be spread thin in some convenient place, out of the reach of rats, mice, &c. meanwhile a linen cloth should be nailed against the wall or wainscot, to place the moths upon, which will daily come out of their cones some time after sun-rising, the male will join the female, and ought to remain undisturbed in that state until evening, when they should be separated.

When all the females have finished depositing their eggs upon the cloth,† they will shortly die. The colour of their eggs at first is a pale yellow: Within five or six days after they are laid, this colour changes by degrees to a darker; and then those eggs are said to be of the best sort, which are of a grey ash-colour, inclining to a tarnished purple. If the first colour continues unchanged, it is a certain mark that the eggs are unimpregnated and barren. So soon as the eggs have changed to the grey ash-colour, or tarnished purple above described (which is a convincing mark of their being good) the cloth ought to be taken down, folded together, and wrapped in some coarse cloth, to prevent rats and other vermin coming to the eggs, which now must be put at the bottom of a drawer or box, free from damps and where clean linen is kept, in the coolest part of the house, there to remain untouched, never to be exposed to the open air until the ensuing season for hatching.

* *Which answers to April and May in Pennsylvania.*

† *If there is any reason to apprehend a future nipping frost, it would be prudent not to expose your eggs to the air till the spring seems settled, lest they should be injured, and the young buds of the mulberry destroyed, which might occasion a scarcity of food. The latter may be guarded against, by cutting some succours or small branches of the mulberry tree, and setting them in bottles of water, in a warm room. By this means they may be made to vegitate as early in the season as you please, and afford a sufficient supply of food for your young worms, till it be produced by the natural sprouting of the mulberry tree.*

‡ *The worms moult or shed their skins four different times, at which periods they neglect their food, and appear very sickly and languishing for about eighteen hours, during which time they should remain undisturbed, without any food, otherwise it may prove fatal to them; on this account it is adviseable to keep those worms together on the paper or table which are of the same age, that they may all moult together: after moulting, their appetites return more voracious than before.*

* *In Georgia they provide brood hanging shelves, to lay the worms on to spin; these shelves should be rubbed over with fennel, some little time before they are ready to spin; and a quantity of small white oak boughs with their leaves on, should be cut about one week before they will be wanted; the reason of which is, that the leaves may be dried and shrivelled a little against that time. These boughs or branches must be laid on very steadily on those shelves for the worms to spin amongst. The perfume of the fennel being very grateful to the worms, it will allure them to begin their work, and the leaves being shrivelled, will accommodate them with a suitable nest to spin their silk balls in.*

§ *Those balls which contain two or more worms are unfit to be wound, therefore they should be reserved for seed. They may be known by their clumsey shape and extraordinary size.*

† *Which they will do to the amount of about* 300 *each, and will pass through this stage of their existence without any food.*

Messieurs HALL & SELLERS,

I PERCEIVE, by some late publications in this city, that the Anti-fœderal minority in Cumberland and Franklin counties are using the same arguments and stratagems to prevent the alteration of our State Constitution, that they did to prevent the adoption of the fœderal government. They will be very industrious in this undertaking, in as much as it will be their *last* effort to throw Pennsylvania out of the Union, and thereby to connect her with Rhode-Island and North-Carolina.

One while they extol our present constitution as the model of perfection, and then again they say it ought to be altered---but that the alterations should be made only by a Council of Censors. To the constitution many objections might be made. I shall only mention a few. It has divided and distracted the state ever since it was formed, nor shall we ever have peace or union in the state, till this constitution has been submitted to the examination of an *equal* representation of the people. It is burdened with a most expensive and unweildy Executive Council. It is oppressive in the highest degree, from the manner in which Magistrates are chosen in all the counties. Many thousand poor people have been driven out of the state by TRADING JUSTICES.

The Council of Censors are unequally chosen---they sit in judgment upon their own conduct---and they possess no power to redress or prevent a single grievance. As for their Censures, no body regards them.

A Convention is absolutely necessary to alter our government, otherwise we must recal our Senators and Representatives from Congress. It may be called in a peaceable way next October. If a Council of Censors should be disposed to call one (which we are sure they will not be) it cannot be done in less than *two years*, during all which time the state will be rent and distracted by parties, and our citizens will be called from their necessary occupations to attend county meetings and elections. This will be a great loss to our farmers in the old counties, for they cannot *pay their taxes* like the good people of Cumberland and Franklin counties, and spend half the year in political clubs and conventions.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that James M'Lene, Esquire, at whose house the Anti-federal meeting was lately held in Franklin county, was one of the Assembly that passed a resolve to take the sense of the people about the propriety of calling a Convention during the war, and that he was one of that minority of the present Assembly, who declared last October, that he could not take an oath to the constitution of the United States, until he was *liberated* from his oath to our State Constitution by a State Convention. This same James M'Lene, Esq; now says, that the people *cannot, ought not*, and if he can prevent it, *shall not* confider their constitution in any other way than by a Council of Censors; and that the constitution of the United States may be supported by an oath, without a Convention being called to discharge him from his oath to the constitution of Pennsylvania.

C A T O.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at John Leech's, inn-holder, on the Hartford road, at the sign of the Rising Sun and Orange Tree, on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, one undivided seventh part of a certain plantation, tract or piece of land, situate lying and being in the township of Kingsessing, and county of Philadelphia, containing about 100 acres, bounded by land of Stephen Paschall, James Jones, John Supple and John Leech, on which there are erected a stone messuage, a frame barn, and other improvements: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Kite, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Northampton, April 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Nicholas Fox, in Allen-town, a certain undivided moiety or half part of a certain tract of land, situate in Northampton county, on the waters of Middle-creek, and the northermost head waters of Wallenpawback, intersected by the new road running from Pocona to the New-York line, and on the easterly side of the Moofick ridge, containing 25000 acres, be the same more or less: Seized and taken in execution as late the property and estate of Robert Lettis Hooper, Esquire, by

† GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel Robert Robinson, late of Bedminster township, Bucks county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any just demands against the estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

† THOMAS WRIGHT,
May 19. ALEXANDER HUGHES, } Administrators.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has by him, at his SHOP in Fifth street, between Market and Arch-streets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

REAPING, SICKLES,

Of his own Manufacturing, warranted good, which he intends to dispose of, in either small or large quantities, on the most reasonable terms. JACOB ECKFELT.

N. B. Said ECKFELT makes all kinds of other edge tools, both in small and large quantities, also most kinds of other Blacksmiths work. §

Philadelphia, May 16, 1789.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away the second day of May, 1789, from the subscriber, living in Bowen town, Cumberland county, West-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named Garret Dubise, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, midling well built, thick lips, fresh look, light brown hair; had on when he went away, a long green coat, with patches under the arm, dark corduroy breeches, an old velvet vest, near the same colour. Any person who will secure the said apprentice, in any gaol in this state, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOEL MILLER, jun.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Sussex county, state of Delaware, on Broad creek, a likely negro fellow, about six feet high, 30 years of age, midling black, has a stout beard, very surly look, a scar on his nose, much like a pit of the small pox, another scar on his wrist, which has been burnt or scalded, supposed to have a scar on his forehead, but not certain, subject to give short answers; had on and took with him, when he left his master in September 1788, a surtout coat, of a light colour, stained with tar, a claret coloured short coat, better than half worn, striped blue and white home spun waistcoat, red checkered trowsers. Any person taking up said fellow, and lodging him in any convenient gaol, so that the owner may get him, shall have the above reward, by ¶

FRANCIS L. GODDARD.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, near the river Schuylkill, about ten miles from Philadelphia, on the 4th instant, a red COW, with a white forehead, and marked with letters on both horns. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 5, 1789. JOHN COLP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in East-Bradford township, Chester county, in September last, a yearling BULL, of a black colour, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs, by me

March 24, 1789. ¶ JAMES FEW.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and Sold by*

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3. Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart; a tale founded on facts. To which are added, Henry and Emma, a poem, by M. Prior, Eſquire: alſo the Deſerted Village, a poem, by O. Goldſmith, Eſquire. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

4. The Apollo; being a collection of ſuch Engliſh Songs as are moſt eminent for poetical merit. To which is added, a table of firſt lines, with the authors names annexed. *Price*, ſewed, 2*ſ*6.

5. The Life of Baron Frederick Trenk.---Tranſlated from the German by Thomas Holcroft. *Price*, bound, 8*ſ*4.

†‡† Subſcriptions received by ſaid SPOTSWOOD for the *Columbian Magazine*, *American Muſeum*, and *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, and forwarded as ſoon as publiſhed to any part of the United States.

TO BE HAD, ready made, for the

very moderate price of ONE DOLLAR each, at

Joſeph Cooke's,

Gold-ſmith, Jeweller and *Hair-Worker*,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

COMPLETE Compting-Houſe and Watch Seals, made of the beſt Pinchbeck, not inferior in colour to gold, with the initials of any perſon's name, in a cypher, engraved after the famous Lockington's London patent cypher-book.

Church, State or County Seals, Coats of Arms, &c. and all manner of Engraving on ſteel, ſilver, gold or metal, executed in the beſt manner, and at the loweſt prices.

Tea-Setts and Side-Boards of Plate, made in the moſt faſhionable manner, of ſilver equal to dollars, and not inferior in workmanſhip to any from Europe, at 13*ſ*6 per ounce for ſilver and making; or thoſe that chooſe to find their own ſilver ſhall have it made for 4*ſ*6 per ounce.

Old Plate cleaned, and made to look as well as new, at 2*d* per ounce.

Hair curiouſly worked in any device, to the greateſt perfection, for ſmall lockets, pins or rings, &c. at HALF A DOLLAR each device.

Miniature Pictures neatly ſet in gold, for ONE GUINEA each; and every other article proportionably low.

HE likewiſe begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has juſt received, by the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A *Moſt Brilliant Aſſortment* of every article in his line of buſineſs, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt equitable terms; and he flatters himſelf the public will find their advantage to make trial, as it is a particular point with him to ſell for the ſmalleſt profit, which his long reſidence in England, and the number of workmen he employs, enable him to do.

Watches carefully cleaned and repaired; mourning and other RINGS executed at the ſhorteſt notice, with every other article in his way.

The loweſt prices aſked, and no abatement made on any one article.

The utmoſt value given for old gold, ſilver-lace, and diamonds; and alſo for old watches and jewellery, &c. &c.

Paper money, and all kinds of public ſecurities, taken in payment; and a good allowance made to thoſe who buy for exportation, or to ſell again.

Country orders punctually executed as if the parties were preſent; and the money ſhall be returned for any article, ſo ſent, that is not approved of.

Experienced Workmen in the different branches, as above, will meet with encouragement due to their merit.

N. B. A YOUTH, of reputable parents, who is converſant in accounts, is wanted as an apprentice.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable FARM, of 150 acres, 20 thereof beſt watered meadow, and 20 more to be made, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oil mill, with other large buildings, orchards, &c. ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken ſettlement, about 25 miles weſt of the town of Reading; alſo a new griſt and ſaw mill, with 300 or 600 acres of good land, buildings, &c. in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, about 40 miles weſt of Reading, all in Berks county. And ſeveral tracts of excellent land, with mill ſeats and meadowing, in Berks and Northumberland counties as above; or, to accommodate farmers and others having many ſons to ſettle, will exchange them for leſſer tracts of old land, in Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery or Cheſter counties.

Alſo to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, the beſt kind of

BOULTING CLOTHS,

Warranted good and ſuitable for every branch of the boulting buſineſs; as he has had 40 years experience in millering, importing and ſelling boulting cloths, on reaſonable terms, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. c 3 M

March 10, 1789. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED (*Price* Fifty Cents---or Half a Dollar) and SOLD, by

WILLIAM YOUNG,

The corner of Cheſnut and Second-ſtreets,

The AMERICAN ACCOUNTANT,

Or School-maſters' NEW ASSISTANT.

COMPRISED IN *FOUR BOOKS.*

Book I. Containing Arithmetic of whole numbers, divers denominations, and the common rules, to the end of the double rule of three.

Book II. Fractions, vulgar and decimal.

Book III. Mercantile Arithmetic; or all the rules neceſſary for forming a complete accountant; methodically arranged and largely exemplified.

Book IV. Extractions, Progreſſions, &c. being the higher rules of Arithmetic.

And including all the queſtions in the Philadelphia edition of Gough, with many others. The rules are either new, or thoſe of that treatiſe ſo far compendized, as to be both brief and perfectly applicable.

The whole adapted to the commerce of the United States; and comprehending every thing neceſſary to a complete practical knowledge of the Science of Arithmetic.

BY *BENJAMIN WORKMAN*, A.M.

JESSE SHARPLES,

Takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling Buſineſs,

As uſual, in all its various branches, at his SADDLE MANUFACTORY, the north weſt corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, four doors from the Bank, and oppoſite the Croſs-keys.

WHERE he makes, and has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work, ſuch as gentlemen and ladies elegant ſaddles, plated and poliſhed bridles, an aſſortment of plated and poliſhed ſtirrups, of the moſt faſhionable kinds; ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus and portumanteau trunks, veleiſes, ſtable halters, light-horſe, jocky and velvet caps; holſters, ſword-belts and ſcabbards; horſe and chaiſe whips, bruſhes, curry-combs, mane-combs and ſponges; horſe-nets and covers; coach, phæton and chair harneſs---alſo all kinds of waggon-harneſs.

He alſo makes travelling and other trunks, covered with leather or hair ſkin, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well furniſhed with ſuch articles as they may want, and that their orders will be punctually attended to.

Merchants or others, who buy to ſell again, will have a conſiderable allowance made, ſo as to render it an object to the purchaſer. Philad. May 4, 1789.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THE ſubſcriber's well-known Plantation, in Harford county, Maryland, containing 420 acres, one half of which are cleared, about 50 acres are in meadow, and ſet with timothy graſs, and 100 more may be eaſily made, as it has the advantage of being well watered, equal to any in the ſtate. There are on ſaid land, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and other convenient outhouſes, with a good merchant-mill, having an excellent pair of French burrs, a pair of Colognes, and bolting-cloths ſuitable for merchant work: Alſo a good ſaw-mill, conveniently ſituated for timber. This plantation hath three apple and one peach orchard, of the beſt kind of fruit, and is watered by a variety of fine ſprings; beſides, it is moſt pleaſantly ſituated within a mile and a half of Bell-Air (the ſeat of juſtice) eight miles from Abingdon, nine from Joppa, twenty from Baltimore, and two miles from the Little-Falls Quaker meeting-houſe, and is in as healthy a ſpot as any in the ſtate of Maryland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may depend on having this deſirable plantation on the moſt reaſonable terms, for *Dry Goods* and *Caſh*. For particulars, enquire of § 4w JACOB BULL, ſen.

Harford county, April 13, 1789.

N. B. The above mills and 80 acres of land will be ſold ſeparate if the purchaſer chuſes, and reaſonable credit will be given for part of the above lands by the ſubſcriber.

Three Hundred Dozen of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes,

And a large aſſortment of Sickles,

Either *warranted* or *unwarranted*,

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

Alſo the following branches will be carried on at his *Manufactory*,

Spades and Shovels,	*Plain Irons, Axes,*
Tobacco Hoes,	*Drawing Knives.*

And as he means to carry on theſe branches extenſively, he expects to merit the favor of his friends in particular, and the public in general, by a ſteady attention, in having them well finiſhed, and ſelling as low as he poſſibly can afford.

3 m THOMAS GOUCHER.

Tin Ware Manufactory.

JACOB WHEATON

BEGS leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs, in all its various branches, at his manufactory on the North Side of *Market-ſtreet*, five doors below *Second-ſtreet*, where he manufactures *TIN WARE* of all kinds. Any perſon that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, either by *wholeſale* or *retail*, may depend on having good ware at a LOW PRICE, and their orders punctually obeyed.

At the ſame time returns his moſt grateful thanks, for the encouragement he has already received, hoping by his cloſe attention to buſineſs for a continuance of the ſame.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1789.

Juſt imported in the Levant, from Liverpool, and for SALE, by

EPHRAIM CLARK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

The corner of Front and Market-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

CAPPED and Jewelled, and other warranted Watches, Moon and plain arched japaned clock faces, watch dials, large and ſmall bench and hand vizes, large and ſmall plyers, hand and other ſhears, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, large and ſmall turn-benches, large and ſmall ſcrew plates, large and ſmall ſtakes and beek irons, ſaws, braſs and ſteel calipers, blow pipes, engravers, large and ſmall, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſcratch bruſhes, magnifying glaſſes, large and ſmall ſcrew-drivers, large and ſmall hammers, clock and watch braches, ſilver and gilt pendents, mains, centers, and other wheels, pinions, verges, ſteel and gilt hands, ſteel and braſs balances, ſcrew-keys, bruſhes, ſteel, braſs and pinion wire, 30 hour clock lines, catgut, ſteel dril bows, ſcrew dividers, large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files, ground and unground glaſſes, ditto for timepieces, watch, clock and timepiece ſprings, gilt and ſteel keys, chains and ſtrings, cornelian and other ſeals, and a number of other things too tedious to mention.

On hand, an elegant Chamber Clock, Moon and Plain arched ditto; new and old watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, ſurſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

VENDUE STORE,

At DANIEL COOPER's Ferry.

THE Subſcriber having opened a Vendue Store at Daniel Cooper's Ferry, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey----takes this method to inform his Friends and the Public, that all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, will be received by him at his houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs Keys, where they will be delivered to the purchaſer on payment of the price they may be ſtruck off at by Public Auction. The Sales will in general be by Sample, in the ſame manner as Public Sales are conducted in London, and other trading cities in Europe. The public may be aſſured of the utmoſt impartiality and candour being uſed in conducting the ſame; he being convinced that nothing ſhort thereof can inſure ſucceſs to his preſent undertaking. Conſcious that it is his duty to act with the ſtricteſt fidelity the part of a diſintereſted agent and factor to both buyer and ſeller, no bargain will be concluſive and binding on the purchaſer until the goods are compared with the ſample, and found agreeable thereto.

Sales at the above Store will be ſubject

to the following charges, and no other:

Groceries one and a quarter per cent.

Other Merchandize two and a half per cent.

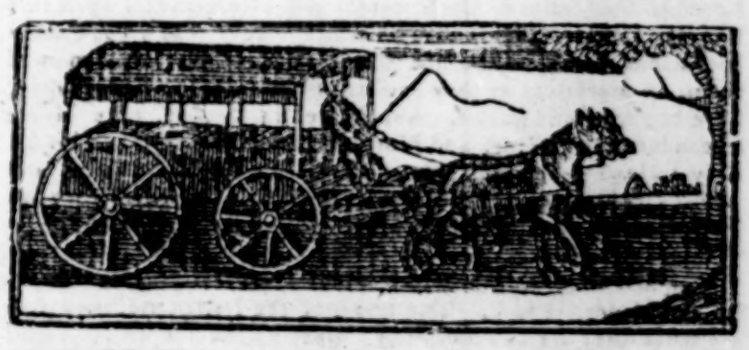
The ſtated days of Sale for Dry Goods, are Mondays in the forenoon, and Thurſdays in the afternoon: and for Groceries, Tueſdays and Fridays in the afternoon.

He has provided large and convenient ſtores for the reception of Merchandize that requires inſpection before expoſed to ſale.

As he has undertaken this buſineſs at the inſtance of moſt of the Merchants and many of his Friends, he flatters himſelf, from his knowledge thereof, aided by conſtant attention, and the moſt exact punctuality, he will be able to ſatisfy the Public, that the confidence they may place in him will be of utility to them, as well as beneficial to himſelf.

March 30. JOHN CHALONER.

Money will be advanced on Goods depoſited for Sale.



THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he means to run a Stage and two Horſes from Philadelphia, to Meſſrs. Gray's ferry, twice a day, to commence the 15th inſt. to ſtart at 5 o'clock in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, and return, at Two Shillings and Six-pence each paſſenger.

Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, by leaving a note at his houſe in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian Queen tavern, ſhall be immediately attended to.

† RICHARD HUNT.

N. B. HORSES and CHAIRS to let.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1789.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.